

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1747.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, November 14, 1746.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVE called you together as early as the late conclusion of the last session of Parliament, and the situation of public affairs, would permit. During this recess, I have been particularly attentive to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to re-establish and secure our tranquility at home so far as depended upon me. The rest I have reason to expect from your zeal and prudent deliberations; of which, the foundation already laid gives me well-grounded hopes.

In the mean time, the state of the war abroad has received a considerable alteration. Tho' France has made some farther progress in the *Netherlands*, yet the *United Provinces*, whose interests are so strictly connected with ours, have been preserved from that danger which threaten'd them at the opening of the campaign, and a considerable army remains there for their defence. It has pleased God to bless the arms of my good allies, the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, with signal success in *Italy*. The acquisitions made there by our enemies have been recover'd from them; their forces broken, and almost ruined, have been obliged to evacuate that country; and an irruption is now actually making into *France*, whereby the difficulties of that kingdom must be greatly increased, and a proportionable diversion made in favour of the *Low Countries*.

I have often assured you, that my sole aim in carrying on this just and necessary war, is a safe and honourable peace. In this view I have shew'd a sincere disposition towards a general pacification. I have consented to the holding of conferences at *Breda*, in order to try whether our enemies will, in the event, agree to such terms and conditions, as may be consistent with the honour of my crown, the security and true interests of my kingdoms, and my engagements to my allies, whom it is in my firm resolution not to abandon.

But whilst we are treating of peace, reason and good policy demand that we should be prepared for war. I am therefore actually concerting with my allies the proper measures for vigorously pursuing the war in another campaign, in case the obduracy of our enemies should render it necessary. My desire is to adjust these measures as speedily as possible, that our preparations may be early; that the Confederate army in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in time; and the operations on the side of *Italy* carried on with effect. It shall also be my particular care to exert our strength at Sea, in the most effectual manner, for the defence of my kingdoms and possessions, the protection of the trade of my subjects, and the annoyance of our enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and desire you to grant me such supplies as shall be requisite for your own security, and for carrying on such measures as it shall be necessary for Great Britain to pursue, in the present important conjuncture. It gives me much concern, to be oblig'd at the same time to acquaint you, that by reason of the unavoidable accidents, and consequences of war, the funds appropriated for the support of my civil Government, have, for some years past, fallen greatly short of the revenue intended, and granted by Parliament: I therefore rely on your known affection to me, to find out some method to make good this deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing is so valuable, and essential to me, as your vigorous support; on this I depend; and I trust you will demonstrate it by the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 14, 1746.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your majesty has given fresh proofs of your paternal goodness and care of your kingdoms, in your vigilance to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to secure and re-establish our tranquility at home. That unnatural and flagitious enterprise, formed and supported by our most inveterate enemies, as it was aimed against your crown and royal family, struck at the very foundations of the happiness of your people. Your majesty may be therefore assured, that out of duty and affection to your majesty, and love to our country, our most zealous endeavours shall be exerted to perfect that good work, which by your arms and your justice, has been hitherto so successfully conducted; and to make such regulations as may be most conducive to the preventing the like evils for the future, and to the repose and security of the whole united kingdom.

Tho' we behold with concern the progress made by our enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great satisfaction to see the states general of the *United Provinces*, those natural and allies of Great-Britain, still preserved from the ambitious and destructive projects formed against them. At the same time we rejoice in the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless the magnanimity and readiness of the empress queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the just expectations of this nation, or can contribute more to the advantage of the common cause, and to make France feel those difficulties, which that power has endeavoured to bring upon others, than the effectual prosecution of those successes, by a powerful invasion of its dominions on that side.

With the utmost gratitude we acknowledge your majesty's tender regard for your People, in shewing to sincere a disposition towards a general pacification, on safe and honourable terms. Your majesty's arms, taken up only for the just defence of your own rights, and those of your kingdoms, and of the common liberty, will always be directed by that desirable end. And we beg leave, with great humility, to express our concurrence in that opinion which your majesty has been pleas'd so wisely to declare to your Parliament, that reason and prudence require our being early prepared for another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary.

On this account we should be inexcusable, if we did not return your majesty our sincere thanks, for your timely care to enter into a concert with your allies, on the proper measures for that purpose; and for your gracious resolution to exert your naval strength in the most effectual manner, for the protection of the most valuable interests of your subjects, and for striking terror into your enemies.

We beseech your majesty to accept the strongest assurances of our zealous and hearty support in these your glorious views and intentions; and that we will cheerfully contribute all such measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your majesty's hands, either for procuring such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, the true interest of your people, and your engagements to your allies; or for prosecuting the war with vigour. And we beg leave to renew to your majesty the most unfeigned professions of our sincere conviction, that the prosperity and well being of these kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious designs of France.

France, and on the preservation of your Majesty's government, and of the Protestant succession in your royal house.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me intire satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the interests of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King, November 19, 1746.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquility of your majesty's government.

We most heartily congratulate your majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleased God to bless the arms of your allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into France, give us just ground to hope, that, by the happy consequence of that operation, the distresses of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may balance, in a great measure, the losses sustained in the other part of the continent.

We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's great care and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will grant you such timely and adequate supplies, as may, with the hearty concurrence and united effort of your allies, enable your majesty either to carry on the war in the most effectual manner, both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

We do humbly assure your majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your majesty, we will proceed with that zeal, dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The firmness you show on this occasion will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the welfare of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people.

L O N D O N, November 15.

A Divices from Persia, by the way of Petersburg, inform us, that the Shah Nadir having amused the Turks with propositions of Peace, towards the latter End of the Month of August last, took an Opportunity of surprizing their whole Army; and after an obstinate Engagement, totally defeated it, making the greatest part of their Infantry next Day Prisoners of War.

Last Week Buckingham-House, in St. James's Park, was purchased for 20,000*l.* for his Majesty, by Mr. Flitcroft, Clerk of the Works at Whitehall; which his Majesty has presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and is ordered to be fitted up for his Reception.

They have Advice at the Hague from Berlin, that a Body of Prussian Troops has Orders to march directly, and act in a Manner that will greatly influence the Breda Conferences.

Johnston's Regiment suffer'd extremely in the Battle of Liege, which is the third Time that brave and distinguish'd Regiment has been cut to Pieces within this four Years.

One hundred Pieces of Cannon, with other Artillery, and warlike Stores, are preparing at Woolwich, to be sent to the allied Army in Flanders with all Expedition.

We hear there are 18 Ships missing out of the homeward bound West India Fleet, besides the two Men of War that convoy'd it, and some of the ships that have reach'd our Ports, report, that they left the Severn engaged with the French Commodore.

We hear that the Squadron under Admiral Anson will put to Sea forthwith, being actually taking in a fresh Supply of Provisions.

November 21. The Court of Spain begins now to be in a Humour of negotiating for themselves, the Marquis de Puerto being probably arrived from his Embassy in Sweden, at the Hague, where many other Negotiators are daily flocking. He is talk'd of there as the Halcyon, which is to sing Europe to Rest and Repose, unless some chattering Gallic Bird interferes with its harsh Clamour, and spoils his Song. The French care not a Batton who negotiates, so that it will but lull the Allies to sleep in Flanders, while they are preparing to carry some important Point by a Winter Campaign. And the Spaniards having drained themselves of both Men and Money, without answering any End, would gladly decline further Engagements, if any solid Advantage could be made of a separate Peace with them.

'Tis confidently said, that the Earl of Cromarty will be executed in a few Days.

They write from Portsmouth, that there are only three Ships of Admiral Townshend's Fleet arrived yet; viz. the Pembroke, Kingston, and Dover, tho' the Admiral appointed the general Rendezvous to be at Spithead. The Admiral was just a Month on his Passage, and left the other Ships two Days after he came out of Louilburg Harbour.

Nov. 28. It is reported, that towards raising a Supply for the current Service of the Year, several Branches of Luxury will be severely taxed, such as Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and One-horse Chaises, also Saddle-horses kept for Pleasure, Every Servants, foreign Servants double, eating on Plate and China, Opera, Play-house and Vaux Hall Tickets; as also all admitting to private Concerts, Balls, and Masquerades; in order to give some Ease to the laborious and industrious part of Society, and convert a part of the superfluous Money that is spent, to publick Advantage, and the bringing to a speedy End that Expensive, and yet necessary WAR, which had it Rise from our Corruption; and had been long ago brought to a happy as well as honourable Conclusion, but for the fatal Effects which naturally proceed from so foul a Principle.

December 13. Last Thursday the Lord Lovat was impeached for High Treason at the Bar of the House of Lords, and Articles will be exhibited against him in due Time for the Consideration of that illustrious House; and an Answer be given into them by the accused Peer.

A Committee of the House of Commons is appointed as Managers to prepare Evidence in Support of the Impeachment.

Besides the Lord Lovat, it is said, the Earl of Traquair, Earl of Kelly, and Lord Mordington, will be immediately impeached by the Hon. House of Commons.

We hear that a Bill will be brought into the House for naturalizing all Protestant Strangers that shall for the future take Refuge in this Kingdom. And,

That a Tax will be laid on the Clergy who hold Parishes, as on Non-Residents, this Session of Parliament.

It is said, that the Letter on which Lord Lovat's Impeachment is founded, was in Mr. Murray's Custody; and that his Lordship acquaints the young Pretender, that he had raised 1500 of his Clan, and put his Son at the Head of them, for his Majesty's Service; heartily wished him good Success, and desired to be excused himself on Account of his great Age.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Decem^r 15.

The Earl of Sandwich, the British Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and the Baron of Reischach, the Imperial Minister, were the Beginning of this Week in conference with the Deputies of the State, to whom they made the strongest Remonstrances possible, in order to engage the States General to take a

Speedy

speedy and vigorous Resolution for augmenting their Forces by Sea and Land. The Members of the Government, with whom these Ministers conferr'd, agreed to the Truth of what was alledged by them, but at the same Time were desirous that the Courts of Vienna and London should examine whether the Republic was in a Condition of making new Efforts for the Advantage of the common Cause, and in what manner they might contribute to promote it's Interest: That they found that it was with great Difficulty the Country furnished the Number of Recruits necessary for rendering the Troops compleat this Winter: That moreover, they did not know to what German Court to apply, in order to get Troops into their Pay, and to augment the Forces of the Republic: That on the other Hand, they durst not rely upon any real Succours from the Empress-Queen, at a Time when the greatest Part of her Troops are employed in Italy and France, and where, in all Probability, her Imperial Majesty would be obliged to send powerful Reinforcements, in order not only to maintain her Ground, but even to make a Progress into France, in order to weaken that Power in the Low Countries and upon the Rhine: this they apprehend must be done, besides the Forces that it will be necessary to employ in the Empress's hereditary Dominions of Germany, in order to cover them from any unforeseen Surprise, and to be a Check upon her Neighbours: That the States General were full of the best Intentions, and persisted in a firm Resolution never to abandon their Allies; that they were still inclinable to do every Thing in their power, in order to repel Force by Force; but they could not perceive there was any Means left, so speedily as was necessary, of putting themselves in a Condition of acting offensively, unless their Allies could by any means assist the Republic in supplying it with Troops, which the States General were willing to take into their Pay, in order to render, as much as in them lies, the Arms of the Allies victorious the next Campaign. The Imperial and British Ministers were very well satisfied with this Declaration, and dispatched Couriers to their respective Courts, to the End that fresh Measures might be concerted to enable the Republic to act offensively the next Campaign.

BOSTON, February 12.

We hear that our Officers at Menis had a very delicate Entertainment last New-Year's Day, and, that they might have something very rare and uncommon at their new Quarters, they roasted a large Ox, with a Ram in his Belly, with his Horns on.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Hazleton, who was some Time since taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico. During his Stay there, which was two Months, there were above twenty Vessels sent in by their Privateers: And in which Time Capt. Dennis, of Rhode Island, had been cruising off and on in Sight of the Town, and sent a Message to the Governor, by a Vessel from St. Eustatia, desiring him to send out two of his best Privateers to him, and he would shew him some Sport. Upon which a Snow and a Sloop were fitted out in an extraordinary Manner, and sent out; the Snow mounted 16 Carriage Guns, and had about 240 Men on board, besides a Number of Gentlemen's Sons, who went out as Volunteers, to share in the Honour of bringing Dennis in: But, instead of meeting with him, they fell in with the Leofass Privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Fielding, who, in order to deceive them, hous'd his Guns, and made sail from them, 'til he had got them as far as he thought proper, and then shew'd them their Mistake, by giving the Sloop a Broadside, which brought down almost all her Rigging, kill'd a Number of her Men, and so disabled her otherwise, that she was obliged to sheer off in the best Manner she could. Capt. Fielding then engaged the Snow, which he took, after killing a good many of their Men, and sent her to Antigua.

ANNAPOLIS.

By Letters from London we learn, that the Snow Glasgow, Capt. Montgomery, and the Ship Prince George, Capt. Coulter, both bound hither, were taken the 10th of September last, about 50 Leagues from the Capes, by 4 French Men-of-War from the West-Indies, who, after they had taken out the Goods, burnt both the Vessels.

On Thursday last arrived within our Capes his Majesty's Ship the *Foulfisham*, Capt. Gregory, with Samuel Ogle, Esq; and Lady, on board, who, some short Time after, disembark'd,

and went on board the *Neptuns*, Capt. Grindall, bound for this Place, where he arrived about Ten in the Evening, and was received at his Landing by a Number of Gentlemen, &c. and saluted by the Town Guns, and from on board sundry Ships in the River. And Yesterday morning, his Honour, attended by his Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq; then Governor, and his Lordship's honourable Council, &c. went to the Council-chamber, where his Commission, appointing him Lieutenant-General and chief Governor of this Province and *Avallen*, was opened and publish'd. After which his Excellency was pleas'd to issue his Proclamation for continuing all Officers both Civil and Military, in their respective Offices, until further Orders.

Last Saturday arrived here Capt. Wood, and Capt. Creagh, from London.

The Saturday before, Capt. Wood had the good Fortune to preserve a Ship's Company that were just sinking. On seeing a Ship in Distress, Capt. Wood waited till they came near enough to let him know, that they were in the *William and Mary* (formerly a French Prize), Capt. Courcy, of Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, and had 8 or 10 Feet Water in the Hold, and increasing. They were then about 60 Leagues from Land, in the Latitude of 34. The Sea run so high, that it was with very great Difficulty the People, being 30 Souls, could get on board Capt. Wood, the Long-boat having to pieces along Side, just after they got aboard.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Ship Mercury Galley, Charles Hargrave, from Philadelphia; Schooner Peggy, William Davis, from Virginia; Brigantine Sophia, John Lovering, from Biddeford; Brigantine Grace, William Hammett, from Barnstable; Ship William, Samuel Wood, from London; Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, from London; Ship Speedwell, James Creagh, from London; Schooner Norfolk Packet, Nicholas Winterton, from Virginia; Sloop Nancy, Herritt Raichford, from Virginia;

Cleared for Departure,

Shallop Charming Molly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1746-7.

RAN away this Day from on board the ship *Speedwell*, James Creagh Commander, a Sailor belonging to the said Ship, named Thomas Price, aged about 22 Years, a tall slim Man, about 6 Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox: He formerly was a Servant to Capt. Henry Lewis, of Somerset County, and is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever takes up the said Man, and brings him on board the said Ship, or to Mr. Patrick Creagh at Annapolis, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. JAMES CREAGH.

ANY Persons who are skill'd in spinning of Hemp for Sail Cloth, Osnabrigs, Sacking, or Cordage; and weaving of Sail Cloth, &c. or laying of Rope; may apply to the Subscriber, and meet with good Encouragement; he having all Materials in Readiness for carrying on the Business.

STEPHEN WEST, junior.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, or London-Town, very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retail.

BEST Brown and Irish Osnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linens, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron-Ware, German Steel, Sloops, Anchors, and small Grapnels, Welsh Cotton, and sundry other European and India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco-Droving, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. Roberts's Ship-Yard in Annapolis.

To be SOLD by RICHARD LEWIS,

Saddler, in Annapolis,

A very handsome Four Wheel Chaise, with Harness Completely fitted for Two Horses. Also a quantity of *Sinica-Rattle-Snake-Root*, and Copperas, at a very reasonable Rate.

To be SOLD.
THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately liv'd, in *Annapolis*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber at *Mr. James Dick's*, at *Dudden Town*.
RICHARD HILL, junior.

To be SOLD
(For Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.)
SUNDRY Tracts of Land, lying in *Baltimore County*; on which are very good Improvements, and in good Order for a Crop; formerly belonging to *Nicholas Haile* of the said County: As also some Negro Men and Women.
Baltimore Town, JAMES SLEMAKER.
March 10, 1746.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
ON the 15th Day of May, 1747, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *Sveon River*, containing 132 Acres: As also one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing 140 Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the said Tracts of Land.
WILLIAM FRISBY.

Baltimore County, March 5, 1746.
RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 3d Instant, an Irish Servant-Man, named *John Hyde*, a luffy raw-bon'd Fellow; about 35 Years of Age, Roops in the Shoulders, is sharp-visaged, pitted with the Small-Pox, has lost a Piece of one of his Ears, and has a fly down Look: He had on when he went away an old Cassor Hat, a white Linnen Cap, a coarse Country Linnen Shirt, a light-colour'd Fearnothing Pea Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, blue Worsted Stockings, and old Shoes: He is by Trade a Blacksmith, and is an exceeding good Workman, but as great a Villain as this Age can produce; he has lately been severely whipp'd, for breaking into my Cellar. Whoever will bring the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have five Pounds Reward.
T. STANSBURY.

CHOICE Pickles **SALMON**, to be sold at the lower End of *Prince George's Street*, by *GEORGE DOWNEY.*

To be LET,
BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling House and Plantation of *Mr. Mordicai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Sveon River*, with or without a good Water-Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to *JEMIMA ROBINSON.*

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *William's Point*, in *Prince George's County*, above *Capt. John's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years; and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cash, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years; for every hundred Acres; to leave the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term.
D. DULANT.
March 9, 1746.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
BY the Subscriber for Bills of Exchange, or current Money, on Monday the 23d Instant, at the Plantation late *Mr. Samuel Hyde's*, near the Falls of *Patepsco*, in *Baltimore County*, several choice Negro Slaves, about 30,000 Weight of Tobacco, sundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep: Likewise Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Barley; and all Sorts of Materials for Plantation Use. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon.
March 10, 1746.
G. PLATER.

To be SOLD,
BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Dan's*, lying in *Dorchester County*, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclining to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of *Mr. William Wilkins*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court.
March 7, 1746.
JOHNUA BEALL.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Osnabrigs; especially Spinners.
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Balances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and *Their humble Servant,*
JOHN INCH.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Balances; or they may expect Trouble from
CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.
WHEREAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's County*, in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1600*l.* Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 800*l.* like Money, to *Messieurs Sutcliffe and Bowen*, and deliver a the same to the aforesaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, alien the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.

February 26,
1746.
THOMAS CLARK,
OSBORNE SPENCER,
JOSEPH BELL, Junior.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday, By Order of the Commissioners.

RICHARD DRAKE, Clerk of the Paper-Currency Office.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Friday the 24th of April next, in the City of *Annapolis*, **CHOICE** parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children; (which lately belonged to *Mr. Mordicai Hammond*, deceased); among whom are Nine very good Sawyers.
WILLIAM COCKER,
JOHNUA OWING.